10/533,950

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

[illegible]

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 09	ACD predicted properties enhanced in REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	4	OCT 03	MATHDI removed from STN
NEWS	5	OCT 04	CA/CAplus-Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) added to core patent offices
NEWS	6	OCT 13	New CAS Information Use Policies Effective October 17, 2005
NEWS	7	OCT 17	STN(R) AnaVist(TM), Version 1.01, allows the export/download of CAplus documents for use in third-party analysis and visualization tools
NEWS	8	OCT 27	Free KWIC format extended in full-text databases
NEWS	9	OCT 27	DIOGENES content streamlined
NEWS	10	OCT 27	EPFULL enhanced with additional content
NEWS	11	NOV 14	CA/CAplus - Expanded coverage of German academic research
NEWS	12	NOV 30	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY on STN(R) enhanced with experimental spectral property data
NEWS	13	DEC 05	CASREACT(R) - Over 10 million reactions available

NEWS EXPRESS DECEMBER 02 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 02 DECEMBER 2005.
V8.0 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01 AT
http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:18:01 ON 05 DEC 2005

=>
Uploading
THIS COMMAND NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FILE
Do you want to switch to the Registry File?

Choice (Y/n):
Switching to the Registry File...
Some commands only work in certain files. For example, the EXPAND command can only be used to look at the index in a file which has an index. Enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of commands which can be used in this file.

=> FILE REGISTRY

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:18:16 ON 05 DEC 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 4 DEC 2005 HIGHEST RN 869277-23-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 4 DEC 2005 HIGHEST RN 869277-23-6

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

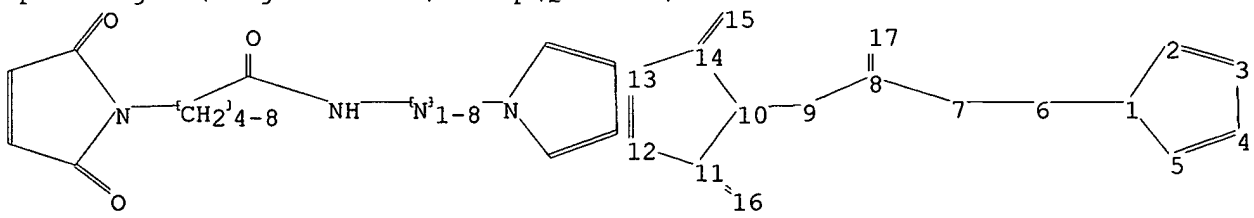
****
*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*
****

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

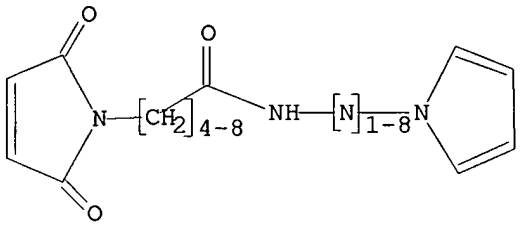
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10533950.str



chain nodes :
6 7 8 9 15 16 17

```
ring nodes :
1  2  3  4  5  10  11  12  13  14
chain bonds :
1-6  6-7  7-8  8-9  8-17  9-10  11-16  14-15
ring bonds :
1-2  1-5  2-3  3-4  4-5  10-11  10-14  11-12  12-13  13-14
exact/norm bonds :
1-2  1-5  1-6  6-7  7-8  8-17  10-11  10-14  11-16  14-15
exact bonds :
2-3  3-4  4-5  8-9  9-10  11-12  12-13  13-14
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 : 10 :


Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:CLASS  7:CLASS  8:CLASS  9:CLASS  10:Atom
 11:Atom  12:Atom  13:Atom  14:Atom  15:CLASS  16:CLASS  17:CLASS



L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1               STR
```

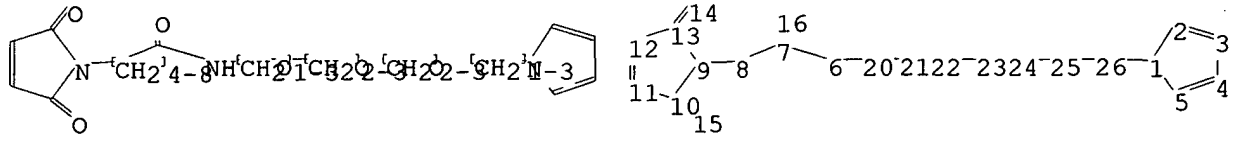



```
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.


=> s li
        101914 LI
         20494 LIS
L2      122404 LI
                (LI OR LIS)

=> s l1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 16:18:54 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -        0 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED        0 ITERATIONS                                0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:            0 TO        0
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L3            0 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 sss full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 16:19:10 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -        0 TO ITERATE
```

100.0% PROCESSED 0 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L4 0 SEA SSS FUL L1

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10533950a.str

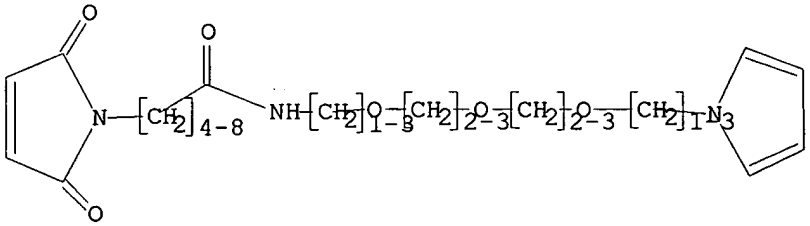


chain nodes :
6 7 8 14 15 16 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 9 10 11 12 13
chain bonds :
1-26 6-7 6-20 7-8 7-16 8-9 10-15 13-14 20-21 21-22 22-23 23-24 24-25
25-26
ring bonds :
1-2 1-5 2-3 3-4 4-5 9-10 9-13 10-11 11-12 12-13
exact/norm bonds :
1-2 1-5 6-7 7-16 9-10 9-13 10-15 13-14
exact bonds :
1-26 2-3 3-4 4-5 6-20 7-8 8-9 10-11 11-12 12-13 20-21 21-22 22-23
23-24 24-25 25-26
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 : 9 :

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:CLASS 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 20:CLASS 21:CLASS
22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l5
L5 HAS NO ANSWERS
L5 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l5

```
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 16:20:01 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -        0 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED        0 ITERATIONS                                  0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:            0 TO        0
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L6            0 SEA SSS SAM L5

=> s l5 sss full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 16:20:10 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -        9 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED        9 ITERATIONS                                  1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L7            1 SEA SSS FUL L5

=> FIL CAPLUS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   328.55     328.76

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:21:23 ON 05 DEC 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 Dec 2005  VOL 143 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Dec 2005  (20051204/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> s l7
L8            1 L7

=> d l8 ibib abs hitstr tot

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:432770  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         140:402833
TITLE:                   Method for immobilizing a protein on a pyrrole-based
                         polymer and its use for manufacture of a sensor
INVENTOR(S):             Roget, Andre; Livache, Thierry; Levy, Yves
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Commissariat A L'energie Atomique, Fr.
```

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 50 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2847581	A1	20040528	FR 2002-14580	20021121
WO 2004048972	A1	20040610	WO 2003-FR50127	20031120
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
EP 1563304	A1	20050817	EP 2003-786063	20031120
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-14580 A 20021121
WO 2003-FR50127 W 20031120

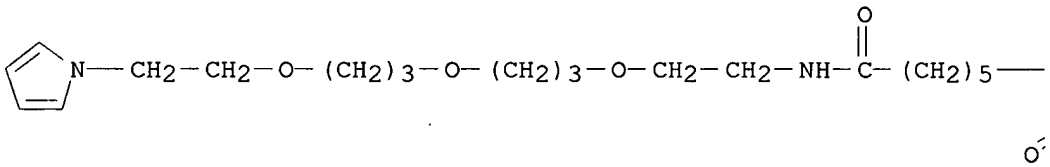
AB An invention involving a procedure for protein fixation on a pyrrole-based conducting polymer, usable in particular for the manufacture of a sensor or a multisensor. The procedure involves three steps: (1) coupling of protein to a pyrrole monomer to obtain the first solution, (2) preparation of a second solution of pyrrole not containing a protein, (3) mixture of the first solution with the second solution to obtain the electropolymn. solution, (4) electropolymn. of the pyrrole with the protein-pyrrole monomer. The proteins used may include enzymes, antibodies, antigens, hormones or membrane receptors.

IT **690256-35-0DP**, polymerization
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(biosensor preparation procedure by protein immobilization on pyrrole-based polymer)

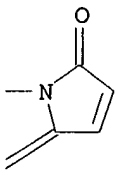
RN 690256-35-0 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrole-1-hexanamide, 2,5-dihydro-2,5-dioxo-N-[2-[3-[3-[2-(1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]propoxy]propoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

```
=> s pyrrole polymer
          32806 PYRROLE
           5997 PYRROLES
          34408 PYRROLE
                  (PYRROLE OR PYRROLES)
        1037306 POLYMER
         852648 POLYMERS
        1403097 POLYMER
                  (POLYMER OR POLYMERS)
L9          528 PYRROLE POLYMER
                  (PYRROLE(W)POLYMER)

=> s l9 and (protein or DNA or nucleic)
        1811927 PROTEIN
        1263944 PROTEINS
        2107128 PROTEIN
                  (PROTEIN OR PROTEINS)
         746128 DNA
          18162 DNAS
         748961 DNA
                  (DNA OR DNAS)
         176443 NUCLEIC
             13 NUCLEICS
         176446 NUCLEIC
                  (NUCLEIC OR NUCLEICS)
L10          13 L9 AND (PROTEIN OR DNA OR NUCLEIC)

=> s polypyrrole
          10973 POLYPYRROLE
           1278 POLYPYRROLES
L11        11231 POLYPYRROLE
                  (POLYPYRROLE OR POLYPYRROLES)

=> s l11 and (protein or DNA or nucleic)
        1811927 PROTEIN
        1263944 PROTEINS
        2107128 PROTEIN
                  (PROTEIN OR PROTEINS)
         746128 DNA
          18162 DNAS
         748961 DNA
                  (DNA OR DNAS)
         176443 NUCLEIC
             13 NUCLEICS
         176446 NUCLEIC
                  (NUCLEIC OR NUCLEICS)
L12         341 L11 AND (PROTEIN OR DNA OR NUCLEIC)

=> l12 and (electropolymerization or electroconducting)
L12 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l12 and (electropolymerization or electroconducting)
            907 ELECTROPOLYMERIZATION
              5 ELECTROPOLYMERIZATIONS
            912 ELECTROPOLYMERIZATION
                  (ELECTROPOLYMERIZATION OR ELECTROPOLYMERIZATIONS)
           4515 ELECTROPOLYMN
             22 ELECTROPOLYMNS
           4522 ELECTROPOLYMN
                  (ELECTROPOLYMN OR ELECTROPOLYMNS)
```

```
          4633 ELECTROPOLYMERIZATION
                 (ELECTROPOLYMERIZATION OR ELECTROPOLYMN)
           453 ELECTROCONDUCTING
L13         37 L12 AND (ELECTROPOLYMERIZATION OR ELECTROCONDUCTING)

=> s l13 and (immobili? or support)
        125986 IMMOBILI?
        432143 SUPPORT
        121014 SUPPORTS
        513531 SUPPORT
                 (SUPPORT OR SUPPORTS)
L14         24 L13 AND (IMMOBILI? OR SUPPORT)

=> s l14 and (maleimide or succinimide or NHS)
         13214 MALEIMIDE
          2823 MALEIMIDES
         13922 MALEIMIDE
                 (MALEIMIDE OR MALEIMIDES)
          9310 SUCCINIMIDE
          1161 SUCCINIMIDES
          9613 SUCCINIMIDE
                 (SUCCINIMIDE OR SUCCINIMIDES)
          1491 NHS
L15          0 L14 AND (MALEIMIDE OR SUCCINIMIDE OR NHS)

=> s l14 and ?succinimide
         30329 ?SUCCINIMIDE
L16          1 L14 AND ?SUCCINIMIDE

=> s l16 not l8
L17          1 L16 NOT L8

=> d l17 ibib abs hitstr tot

L17  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:260111  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         142:317271
TITLE:                   Saccharide-graft polymers and the use thereof for
                         screening processes.
INVENTOR(S):             Livache, Thierry; Brengel-Pesce, Karen; Mercey,
                         Emilie; Roget, Andre; Sadir, Rabia; Levy, Yves;
                         Lortat-Jacob, Hugues
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Commissariat A L'energie Atomique, Fr.; Centre
                         National De La Recherche Scientifique
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2005026219         A1    20050324    WO 2004-FR2358          20040917
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
```

SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2859998 A1 20050325 FR 2003-10956 20030918

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2003-10956 A 20030918

AB The invention relates to electrochem. prepared polymers having chemical synthetic or natural saccharidic mols. attached. Said polymers make it possible to fix the saccharidic mols. to a solid **support** for screening mols., mol. systems or target microorganisms in a solution A typical polymer was manufactured by heating a 250 μL 50 mM solution of 11-(1-pyrrolyl)undecanoyl hydrazide in DMSO with a 12.5 μL 20 mM solution of degraded heparan sulfate in 2M acetate buffer at 56°, adding 25 μL 4M NaCNBH3 solution in EtOH after 6-8 h, continuing the heating at 56° for a total of 48 h, and **electropolymn**. of the resulting pyrrole-heparan oligomer derivative as a 20 mM solution in a 25 mM phosphate buffer on a glass plate for 125 ms at potential 2.4 V. The interaction of the polymer with biotinylated SDF chemokines was studied by fluorescence spectroscopy.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

```
=> s polymer
       1037306 POLYMER
        852648 POLYMERS
L18    1403097 POLYMER
                 (POLYMER OR POLYMERS)

=> s l18 and (pyrrole!based or pyrrole based or pyrrole containing)
             0 PYRROLE!BASED
         32806 PYRROLE
          5997 PYRROLES
         34408 PYRROLE
                 (PYRROLE OR PYRROLES)
       1828654 BASED
           144 PYRROLE BASED
                 (PYRROLE(W)BASED)
         32806 PYRROLE
          5997 PYRROLES
         34408 PYRROLE
                 (PYRROLE OR PYRROLES)
        567159 CONTAINING
             1 CONTAININGS
        567160 CONTAINING
                 (CONTAINING OR CONTAININGS)
       3868131 CONTG
            35 CONTGS
       3868142 CONTG
                 (CONTG OR CONTGS)
       4021930 CONTAINING
                 (CONTAINING OR CONTG)
           275 PYRROLE CONTAINING
                 (PYRROLE(W)CONTAINING)
L19        157 L18 AND (PYRROLE!BASED OR PYRROLE BASED OR PYRROLE CONTAINING)

=> s l18 and (support or chip or biosensor or immobili?)
        432143 SUPPORT
        121014 SUPPORTS
        513531 SUPPORT
                 (SUPPORT OR SUPPORTS)
         62072 CHIP
         39765 CHIPS
         87925 CHIP
                 (CHIP OR CHIPS)
```

```
         16487 BIOSENSOR
         19627 BIOSENSORS
         23929 BIOSENSOR
                 (BIOSENSOR OR BIOSENSORS)
        125986 IMMOBILI?
L20      66082 L18 AND (SUPPORT OR CHIP OR BIOSENSOR OR IMMOBILI?)

=> s l19 and (support or chip or biosensor or immobili?)
        432143 SUPPORT
        121014 SUPPORTS
        513531 SUPPORT
                 (SUPPORT OR SUPPORTS)
         62072 CHIP
         39765 CHIPS
         87925 CHIP
                 (CHIP OR CHIPS)
         16487 BIOSENSOR
         19627 BIOSENSORS
         23929 BIOSENSOR
                 (BIOSENSOR OR BIOSENSORS)
        125986 IMMOBILI?
L21         14 L19 AND (SUPPORT OR CHIP OR BIOSENSOR OR IMMOBILI?)

=> s l21 and (protein or peptide or nucleic or DNA)
       1811927 PROTEIN
       1263944 PROTEINS
       2107128 PROTEIN
                 (PROTEIN OR PROTEINS)
        340469 PEPTIDE
        249292 PEPTIDES
        436056 PEPTIDE
                 (PEPTIDE OR PEPTIDES)
        176443 NUCLEIC
            13 NUCLEICS
        176446 NUCLEIC
                 (NUCLEIC OR NUCLEICS)
        746128 DNA
         18162 DNAS
        748961 DNA
                 (DNA OR DNAS)
L22          3 L21 AND (PROTEIN OR PEPTIDE OR NUCLEIC OR DNA)

=> d l22 ibib abs hitstr tot

L22  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:432770  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         140:402833
TITLE:                   Method for immobilizing a protein
                         on a pyrrole-based polymer
                         and its use for manufacture of a sensor
INVENTOR(S):             Roget, Andre; Livache, Thierry; Levy, Yves
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Commissariat A L'energie Atomique, Fr.
SOURCE:                  Fr. Demande, 50 pp.
                         CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     FR 2847581           A1    20040528    FR 2002-14580           20021121
     WO 2004048972        A1    20040610    WO 2003-FR50127         20031120
```

W: JP, US
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

EP 1563304 A1 20050817 EP 2003-786063 20031120
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-14580 A 20021121
WO 2003-FR50127 W 20031120

AB An invention involving a procedure for **protein** fixation on a **pyrrole-based** conducting **polymer**, usable in particular for the manufacture of a sensor or a multisensor. The procedure involves three steps: (1) coupling of **protein** to a pyrrole monomer to obtain the first solution, (2) preparation of a second solution of pyrrole not containing a **protein**, (3) mixture of the first solution with the second solution to obtain the electropolymn. solution, (4) electropolymn. of the pyrrole with the **protein**-pyrrole monomer. The **proteins** used may include enzymes, antibodies, antigens, hormones or membrane receptors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:103250 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:112434
TITLE: Stability of dodecyl sulfate-doped poly(pyrrole)/glucose oxidase modified electrodes exposed in human blood serum
AUTHOR(S): Warriner, K.; Higson, S.; Ashworth, D.; Christie I.; Vadgama, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Medicine, Hope Hospital, Salford, M6 8HD, UK
SOURCE: Materials Science & Engineering, C: Biomimetic Materials, Sensors and Systems (1997), C5(2), 81-90
CODEN: MSCEEE; ISSN: 0928-4931
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The conductivity and stability behavior of dodecyl sulfate-doped poly(pyrrole)/glucose oxidase-coated electrodes was studied. Poly(pyrrole) charge transfer resistance (conductivity) during serum exposure depended on the initial redox (oxidation) state of films. Exposure of a semi-oxidized (partially conductive) film to blood serum led to a 15% increase in film conductivity; with solns. representing different blood serum constituents, deproteinized serum, high ionic strength electrolyte, and albumin, similar reduction in resistance was found. The effect of albumin was unexpected, given the lack of penetration of the 65 kDa **protein** into the film interior, however, attenuated total reflectance transform IR spectroscopy and spectral reflectance provided indirect evidence that even with albumin surface adsorption some local reordering of the poly(pyrrole) structure may occur with a change in chain conjugation length and hence conductivity The corresponding fully oxidized (conductive) films became overoxidized and lost conductivity irreversibly in blood serum. This effect was also observed in films exposed to deproteinated blood serum but not high ionic strength electrolyte nor albumin solution The overoxidn. was confirmed by an increased amperometric response towards cationic dopamine and a decreased response to anionic ascorbate. This is due to the insertion of hydroxyl and/or carbonyl groups during the overoxidn. process which leads to a net neg. charge on the **polymer** film hence facilitating dopamine partitioning. Following serum exposure the amperometric glucose responses were lowered. This was attributed to the loss of glucose oxidase from the film as the **polymer** became overoxidized and

adopted a more porous structure. A possible reason for the loss of poly(pyrrole) conductivity is the reaction of conducting bipolarons on the **polymer** with low mol. weight species in serum. The retention of conductivity at partially oxidized poly(pyrrole) may reside in the low level of reactive bipolaron sites on the **polymer** backbone. Implications on the development of poly(**pyrrole**)-**based** blood glucose sensors are discussed, and means by which adverse serum interactions might be minimized are suggested.

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:420554 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:20554
TITLE: Electrodes incorporating antibodies or other macromolecular binding partners, processes for producing them, and their use
INVENTOR(S): Wallace, Gordon George
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wollongong Uniadvice Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 8911649	A1	19891130	WO 1989-AU214		19890516
W: AU, JP, US					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE					
AU 8935762	A1	19891212	AU 1989-35762		19890516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1988-8262	A	19880516
			WO 1989-AU214	A	19890516

AB Polymeric electrodes are provided which comprise a conductive **polymer** having ≥1 partner of a macromol. binding pair incorporated therein. The **polymer**, e.g. polypyrrole, is electrochem. generated at a Pt, Au, or C electrode surface. The macromol. binding partner may be an antibody, antigen, lectin, **nucleic** acid, etc. Thus, antibodies to Legionella were incorporated into polypyrrole **polymer** electrodes using potentiodynamic growth (0-1.2 V at 100 mV/s for 1-3 scans) in a solution of 0.1 M **pyrrole** **containing** 50 ppm anti-Legionella antibody in tris-glycine buffer, pH 6.0. After preparation, the **polymer** containing the antibodies interacted with .apprx.1000 Legionella cells/mL to alter the elec. properties of the **polymer** (voltage response curve given).

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L23 11 L21 NOT L22

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L23 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:889054 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:377388
TITLE: Imaging materials comprising electrically conductive **polymer** particle layers
INVENTOR(S): Lelental, Mark; Mosehauer, Gary M.; Owers, Roger J.; Wakley, James L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002093256	A1	20021121	WO 2002-US14646		20020509
W: BR, CN, IN, JP					
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR					
US 2003008247	A1	20030109	US 2002-139684		20020506
US 6709808	B2	20040323			
EP 1297381	A1	20030402	EP 2002-734301		20020509
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR					
BR 2002005275	A	20030701	BR 2002-5275		20020509
JP 2004520625	T2	20040708	JP 2002-589876		20020509
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-290721P	P	20010514
			WO 2002-US14646	W	20020509

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:377388

AB Image-forming materials including photog., thermog., and thermally-developable imaging materials include one or more transparent elec. conductive, non-charging layers to provide antistatic control on one or both sides of subbed or unsubbed **supports**. The elec. conductive, non-charging layers comprise colloidal, elec. conductive **polymer** particles that can be dispersed in a film-forming binder in an amount to provide about 10-90 volume % of **polymer** particles. Particularly useful **polymer** particles include **pyrrole-containing**, thiophene-containing, and aniline-containing **polymers**. The particles generally exhibit a packed powder specific resistivity of ≤ 105 ohm-cm and generally have a mean diameter of ≤ 0.5 μm. The elec. conductive, non-charging layers generally exhibit a surface elec. resistivity of < 1 x 1012 ohm per square.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:1216 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:347174
TITLE: A novel method for large-area sources preparation for the calibration of β- and α-contamination monitors
AUTHOR(S): Tsoupko-Sitnikov, V.; Picolo, J. L.; Carrier, M.; Peulon, S.; Moutard, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: CEA/DAMRI Saclay, BNM-LNHB, Laboratoire National Henri Becquerel, Gif-sur-Yvette, 91191, Fr.
SOURCE: Applied Radiation and Isotopes (2002), 56(1-2), 21-29
CODEN: ARISEF; ISSN: 0969-8043
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A method is proposed for the preparation of large-area reference sources for the calibration of β- and α-contamination monitors. It is based on the incorporation, by the ion-exchange mechanism, of the radionuclide in a thin film of a conducting **polymer** ion-exchanger preliminarily grown on a metal **support**. Conducting **pyrrole-based polymer** functionalized by carboxylic cation-exchange groups was used to prepare 60Co and 90Sr-90Y β-particle sources. Electrochem. polymerization of the corresponding monomer on different conducting **supports** was studied and a special electrochem. equipment developed permitting the preparation of large-area **polymer** films of controlled and reproducible thickness. The ion-exchanger obtained was characterized in terms of chemical affinity for cations Co2+ and

Sr2+. Incorporation of the radionuclides in the large-area ion-exchanger films thus obtained was studied and optimized with respect to the uniform distribution of the radionuclide. The performance of the procedure is demonstrated using the example of circular sources 44 mm in diameter prepared on stainless steel **supports**. The sources obtained were characterized in terms of activity, β-particle flux, uniformity and source efficiency.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:802455 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:34098
TITLE: A printable glucose sensor based on a poly(pyrrole)-latex hybrid material
AUTHOR(S): Kros, A.; van Hovel, S. W. F. M.; Nolte, R. J. M.; Sommerdijk, N. A. J. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Neth.
SOURCE: Sensors and Actuators, B: Chemical (2001), B80(3), 229-233
CODEN: SABCEB; ISSN: 0925-4005
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A printable glucose sensor was obtained by **immobilization** of glucose oxidase onto the surface of poly(pyrrole)-coated latex spheres, which were mixed with a conducting ink. The obtained hybrid material was able to amperometrically detect glucose under aerobic as well as anaerobic conditions, without the use of electron mediators. Since all of the steps involved in the preparation of this latex-poly(**pyrrole**)-**based** ink are performed in solution, in-expensive mass production will be possible. A possible mechanism for this sensor is proposed based on the direct communication between the enzyme and the conducting **polymer** under anaerobic conditions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:870594 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:159626
TITLE: Use of polypyrrole film containing Fe(CN)63- as pseudo-reference electrode: application for amperometric **biosensors**
AUTHOR(S): Gros, P.; Durliat, H.; Comtat, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Genie Chimique, UMR CNRS 5503, Universite Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, 31062, Fr.
SOURCE: Electrochimica Acta (2000), 46(5), 643-650
CODEN: ELCAAV; ISSN: 0013-4686
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A poly-**pyrrole-containing** Fe(CN)63- modified electrode was prepared by anodic electropolymn. at 0.8 V vs. SCE of an aqueous solution containing only pyrrole and K4Fe(CN)6. The concentration of electroactive Fe(CN)63- ions in the **polymer** was found to be 30 times higher than that of the ferrocyanide ions in the electrolytic solution Furthermore the Fe(CN)63-/Fe(CN)64- redox system exhibited a high degree of reversibility. These properties made it possible to use the modified electrode as a pseudo-reference in a weakly polarized two-electrode device for the design of

amperometric **biosensors** involving NAD-dependent dehydrogenases. The assay of D-lactic acid was taken as an example using D-lactate dehydrogenase and diaphorase. The sensitivity of the **biosensor**, i.e. 20 μA mM-1 cm-2, was similar to that in previous studies. The modified electrode exhibited a relatively stable potential for currents lower than 100 nA and had an operating life of more than 2 mo.

REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:686383 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:274316
TITLE: Scratch resistant antistatic layer for imaging elements
INVENTOR(S): Majumdar, Debasis; Anderson, Charles Chester
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1039342	A1	20000927	EP 2000-200894	20000313
EP 1039342	B1	20050504		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6187522	B1	20010213	US 1999-276530	19990325
JP 2000298329	A2	20001024	JP 2000-88543	20000324
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-276530 A	19990325

AB An imaging element comprises a **support**, an image-forming layer superposed on the **support** and an outermost scratch resistant antistatic layer with thickness 0.6-10 μ superposed on the **support**. The scratch resistant layer is composed of a ductile **polymer** having a modulus >100 MPa measured at 20 °C and a tensile elongation to break >50%, a filler particle having a modulus >10 GPa, and an elec. conducting **polymer**. The volume ratio of the **polymer** to the filler particle is between 70:30 and 40:60 and the elec.-conducting **polymer** is present at a weight concentration based on a total dried weight of the scratch resistant layer of 1-10 weight%. The ductile **polymer** may be a polycarbonate, polyurethane, or polyolefin. The elec.-conducting **polymer** may be a substituted or unsubstituted **pyrrole-containing polymer**, a substituted or unsubstituted thiophene-containing **polymer**, a substituted or unsubstituted aniline-containing **polymer**, or polyisothianaphthene, especially polypyrrole styrene sulfonate or 3,4-dialkoxy substituted polypyrrole styrene sulfonate. The hard filler may be colloidal SiO2, colloidal tin oxide, colloidal TiO2, mica, clays, doped metal oxides, metal oxides with oxygen deficiencies, metal antimonates, conductive nitrides, carbides or borides.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:276992 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:56808
TITLE: Process and catalysts for olefin polymerization
INVENTOR(S): Pettijohn, Ted M.; Reagen, William K.; Martin, Shirley J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phillips Petroleum Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5331070	A	19940719	US 1992-976124	19921113
US 5393719	A	19950228	US 1994-194606	19940210

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-976124 A3 19921113

AB Olefins are polymerized in the presence of: (a) a catalyst system composition consisting essentially of chromium oxide supported on an inorg. oxide **support**; (b) a **pyrrole-containing** compound; and (c) a non-hydrolyzed metal alkyl selected from the group consisting of aluminum alkyls, lithium alkyls, magnesium alkyls, zinc alkyls, and mixts. thereof. The use of this type of polymerization process can produce an olefin comonomer in-situ, resulting in **polymers** having decreased d. and increased branching.

L23 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:108935 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:108935
TITLE: Electrochemical, spectroelectrochemical and EPR properties of poly(pyrrole-viologens)
AUTHOR(S): Lapkowski, M.; Bidan, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Chemical Physics and Technology of Polymers, Silesian Technical University, Gliwice, 44-100, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry (1993), 362(1-2), 249-56
CODEN: JECHES; ISSN: 0368-1874
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Spectroelectrochem. and EPR studies of three viologens, N-methyl-N'-(2-pyrrol-1-yl-ethyl)-4,4'-bipyridinium bis(tetrafluoroborate) (MPEB), N-methyl-N'-(2-pyrrol-1-yl-propyl)-4,4'-bipyridinium bis(tetrafluoroborate) (MPPB), and N,N'-bis-(2-pyrrol-1-yl-propyl)-4,4'-bipyridinium bis(tetrafluoroborate) (BPPB), are presented. All three viologens undergo a two-step reduction leading to significant changes in their electronic spectra and EPR responses. Oxidative polymerization of the above compds. results in the formation of good quality **polymer** films. Modified electrodes obtained by the polymerization of viologen-substituted pyrroles are studied by electrochem., spectroelectrochem. and EPR methods. The N-substituted pyrroles can be electrochem. polymerized to give films in which grafted viologen units retain their spectroelectrochem. and magnetic properties. Like viologens not bound to the **polymer** matrix, they undergo a two-step reversible reduction resulting in clearly different electronic spectra for each reduction state and an EPR response showing the formation and annihilation of radical cations. Anal. of the electronic spectra obtained for the first reduction product strongly indicates that the radical cations formed undergo dimerization to a degree which is dependent on the mobility of the viologen mol. in the **polymer** matrix. The following sequence of this association ability is (MPPB) >(MPEB) >(BPPB). EPR spectra originating from the reduction of viologens covalently entrapped in the **polymer** matrix are broad and do not reveal any hyperfine structure. This observation strongly indicates that spin sites are **immobilized** and that the rate of electron transfer is high. Poly(pyrrole-viologen)-modified electrodes are stable in nonaq. solns. and can be reversibly switched between the two reduction states. In aqueous solns. only the first viologen redox system is reversible. However, the system is unstable with respect to the second redox couple.

L23 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:590666 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:190666
TITLE: Electrochemical properties of [(C5Me5)RhIII(L)Cl]+ complexes (L = 2,2'-bipyridine or 1,10-phenanthroline derivatives) in solution and in related polypyrrolic films. Application to electrocatalytic hydrogen generation
AUTHOR(S): Chardon-Noblat, Sylvie; Cosnier, Serge; Deronzier, Alain; Vlachopoulos, Nicolas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Electrochim. Org. Photochim. Redox, Univ. Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1, Grenoble, 38041, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry (1993), 352(1-2), 213-28
CODEN: JECHES; ISSN: 0368-1874
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Electrochem. characterization of a series of Rh(III) complexes [(C5Me5)RhIII(L)Cl]+ containing a 2,2'-bipyridine or 1,10-phenanthroline derivative as the ligand L is described. The reduction involves a 2-electron reduction of the metal center leading to [(C5Me5)RhI(L)Cl]-, which is in equilibrium with the Cl-free species [(C5Me5)RhI(L)]0. The relative amts. of the 2 compds. depend on the nature of the ligand L. Films of the corresponding substituted polypyrroles are prepared by oxidative polymerization of the complexes containing a pyrrole-ligand derivative **Immobilization** of the complexes into a polymeric film allows the buildup of the reactive species [(C5Me5)RhIII(L)]2+ as a consequence of its slow coordination by the released chloro ligand into the polymeric form. The electrocatalytic ability of these polypyrrolic Rh(III) complex films for H2 evolution was demonstrated.

L23 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:449721 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:49721
TITLE: Polyphosphazenes bearing polymerizable pyrrole, thiophene, and furan side groups: synthesis and chemical oxidation
AUTHOR(S): Allcock, Harry R.; Dodge, Jeffrey A.; Van Dyke, Leon S.; Martin, Charles R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, PA, 16802, USA
SOURCE: Chemistry of Materials (1992), 4(4), 780-8
CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4756
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Several polyorganophosphazenes containing polymerizable, heterocyclic side groups, (e.g., furan, thiophene, and pyrrole derivs.) were prepared by reaction of polydichlorophosphazenes with the Na salt of the corresponding hetercyclic alkoxide. The prepared polyphosphazines were doped with Fe(ClO4)3, FeCl3, or I to give semi-conductive **polymers**, and the conductivity is discussed with respect to polymerization of the heterocycle within the **polymer**. The prepared **polymers** were characterized by NMR spectroscopy, gel permeation chromatog., elemental microanal., and DSC. Possible explanations for the relatively low conductivity of the **polymers** are discussed, including interchain hopping distances, insoly. of the crosslinked **polymers**, and **immobilization** of the heterocyclic side groups. The last 2 factors may serve to minimize heterocyclic **polymer** chain growth, thereby keeping the resultant conductivity low.

L23 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:258201 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:258201
TITLE: Manufacture of solid electrolytic capacitor having heterocyclic **polymer** electrolyte
INVENTOR(S): Naito, Kazumi; Nakamura, Hidenori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Showa Denko K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03006808	A2	19910114	JP 1989-142718	19890605
JP 06082592	B4	19941019		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-142718 19890605
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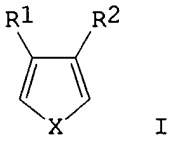

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AB The title capacitor is prepared by treating a dielec. oxide-coated valve metal with an oxidant and forming a semiconductive layer by electrolytic polymerization in a solution containing heterocyclic monomer I (R1-2 = H, alkyl, alkoxy; X = O, S, NR3; R3 = H, alkyl). The resulting capacitor having rapidly prepared electrolyte shows high frequency characteristics. Thus, an etched Al foil was formed in aqueous mixture of phosphoric acid and ammonium phosphate, impregnated with aqueous ammonium persulfate, and impregnated with an acetonitrile solution of **pyrrole containing** Bu4NBF4 to form an elec. conductive **polymer** electrolyte.

L23 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:402990 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:2990
TITLE: Conductive layer and **polymer** membrane in enzyme **biosensor**
INVENTOR(S): Uchida, Naoto; Yamaguchi, Hideichiro; Shimomura, Takeshi; Mori, Taketoshi; Koyama, Noboru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Terumo Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01263551	A2	19891020	JP 1988-90370	19880414

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-90370 19880414
AB An enzyme **biosensor** consists of a conductive layer formed on a ceramic or plastic plate and an enzyme-containing layer of **polymers**

of water-soluble monomers selected from pyrrole, pyrrole derivs., **pyrrole-containing** cyclic compds., diaminobenzene, phenol, catechol, phloroglucin, thiophene, and thiophene derivs. Construction of a glucose sensor consisting of an Ir oxide layer on an Al plate and a glucose oxidase-containing polypyrrole membrane is cited as an example.

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-11.68	-11.68

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